

DON'T WANT CANAL FORTS

FOSTER AND TAWNEY ARGUE AGAINST TAFT'S POLICY.

Toll Cooper Union Audience That Who Go Armed Are Quick to Fight and Anyway the Navy Can Defend It—Also We Should Be More Trustful.

Congressman David J. Foster of Vermont, chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, speaking in Cooper Union last night argued against President Taft's policy of fortifying the Panama Canal and said that the task of maintaining the neutrality of the canal ought to be left to treaties with the several Powers.

The meeting was under the direction of the People's Institute and of the New York Peace Society, of which Andrew Carnegie is president. J. Aspinwall Lodge was the temporary chairman and Hamilton Holt, editor of the *Independent*, was permanent chairman.

The other speakers were Congressman James A. Tawney of Minnesota, chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations, who spoke on "The Cost of Armed Peace," and the Rev. Dr. Charles E. Johnson, pastor of the Broadway Tabernacle, whose topic was "Mistaken Maxims of Militarism." Mr. Carnegie did not attend the meeting.

"Our Obligations to Panama" was the way Congressman Foster put the subject of his address opposing the project of canal fortifications.

Mr. Foster said that "as a free hand has been given to the Government in all matters connected with the construction of the canal, so we are emphatically in favor of the most liberal provision and the utmost freedom of action for the Government in connection with its maintenance and protection. All we ask is that we fulfill our obligations in connection with the canal and that we adopt the best method of protecting it. The fulfillment of these obligations, he believes, will strengthen us at home, increase our prestige abroad, and settle forever in the best way the question of the necessity for the fortification of the canal."

"For more than half a century before we undertook the construction of the canal," Mr. Foster continued, "our policy respecting the project of interoceanic communication across the Isthmus of Panama was that no nation, even though exercising sovereignty over it, could claim a monopoly of the isthmus for this purpose."

"We need spend no time debating what we ought to do if the Powers should refuse to agree to observe the rules," Mr. Foster said. "Such action on the part of any one of the Powers is simply unthinkable. With the nations of the earth agreeing to our rules of neutrality the fortification of the canal would be not only unnecessary but a crime against civilization and a criminal expenditure of the people's money. For while there is no positive prohibition of fortification in our treaties with Great Britain and Panama, the very idea of neutralization is inconsistent with fortification. To fortify the canal under these circumstances would be equivalent to saying to the foreign Governments: 'You have bound yourself by treaty to observe our rules of neutrality, but we do not trust you and therefore we are arming ourselves.'"

Whether or not the canal would prove a paying investment Mr. Foster said no one can foretell, and therefore no unnecessary burden ought to be placed upon it. He estimated the cost of the fortifications as \$50,000,000 and the cost of maintaining and garrisoning them as \$5,000,000 a year. And even then an airship might drop explosives which would destroy them unless we had an adequate fleet of aerial craft.

"Our navy, without adding anything to the demands upon the public Treasury for military purposes," he said, "can furnish more adequate defense for the canal than any fortifications we could possibly construct." In times of peace, he continued, ships to police the entrances to the canal can easily be spared and in time of war fortifications or no fortifications, our navy will be relied upon to safeguard our interests at Panama. But he considers the menace of a hostile fleet at the canal as remote, and said that if the future should find that the method of neutralization affords inadequate protection it will be easier for the future to construct fortifications than to destroy them.

Congressman Tawney followed Mr. Foster.

"There is but one cause that may prove war between great nations," said Mr. Tawney, "and that is the irrational impulse of frenzied passion, excited by sudden insult or accident, betraying whole peoples into a mob condition, which is not responsive to considerations of prudence or humanity. The operation of this crowd passion or mob spirit, he said, is wonderfully favored and facilitated by the possession of large armies and navies. The possession of irresponsible power is always a temptation to its irresponsible use. Individual citizens are not persecuted in times of peace, or are armed among their fellow men, because of the temptation to use arms for slight cause in such moments of passion and excitement as every man is liable to in the course of his daily experience. It is with nations as with individuals, there is always the possibility that if nations know themselves to be dangerously armed and fully equipped they will be more apt to declare war on slight provocation than they otherwise would be."

Instead of being a guarantee of peace, therefore, Mr. Tawney continued, great armaments are a continual menace to peace. They tend to hasten the event which it is claimed elaborate preparation for war is intended to prevent.

Mr. Tawney said that 75 per cent of the Government's revenues is being spent annually on account of past wars and to prevent wars in the future, 22 per cent on the former and 30 per cent on the latter. In the last ten years, he said, the Government has spent \$2,192,096,585 in preparing for war, and an amount only \$182,779,271 less than the bonded debt incurred by the Government in prosecuting the civil war, and nearly four times as much as the aggregate due to the United States and Canada in the last eighty-five years, including the losses of the Chicago, Baltimore and other great conflagrations.

He said that if this expenditure had placed us as a nation in a condition to resist successfully the forces of other nations the American people would be entitled to their present prosperity. But he declared that our military experts find the country in a deplorable condition from the standpoint of national defense, and that "unless any European or Oriental Power could cross either of the two oceans and successfully invade continental United States," he continued, "the expenditure of two and a quarter billion in ten years" "finds us in the helpless condition the advocates of militarism would have us believe, what would be the sum total of our expenditure if we were to carry out their theories?"

Dr. Johnson said that the first mistake of militarism was that it made the security of a nation lie entirely in its armaments, forgetting that this is a social universe and that moral considerations are a nation's first means of security. He said that the mistaken maxim, he continued, "that the only way to secure peace is by having a better armament than your neighbor" was a mistake, and that the only way to secure peace was by having a better character than your neighbor.

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NORTH CAROLINA DINNER.

Society Decides to Urge Forest Preservation Bill and Listens to Pinchot.

The North Carolina Society has decided that it needs a mission in life and that it will devote its energies toward getting the United States Senate to pass the pending bill providing for forest preservation in the White and Appalachian mountains. Dr. W. B. Pinchot, the president of the society, made the announcement last night at the North Carolinians' annual dinner at the Hotel Astor.

Gifford Pinchot, whose friends, as Mr. Pinchot said last night, "are so over-sensitive as to speak of his resignation as Chief Forester," was the principal guest, and made a speech on the practical value to the South of a conservation of the Appalachian forests. A reserve, he said, would cost about \$200,000,000, not hundreds of millions of acres of the mountain region, and would be the only means of relieving the hardwood famine that Mr. Pinchot thinks is surely coming.

The other speakers were Prof. J. A. Holmes, whose topic was "The Earth and the Fulness Thereof," Whitehead Kutz, with "A Message from Home," and C. O. Starnes, who talked about "Fruitful and Flowers." Among those present were Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy, United States District Attorney Henry A. Wise, George C. Hays, R. C. Gilman, J. C. Collins, H. B. Smith, Walter J. McCorkle, John Markle, Judge Augustus Van Weik, Henry G. Woodruff, John G. White and A. P. Massey.

COURT FOR FAMILY PEACE.

Justice O'Gorman Urges Them All to Get Together.

A woman with five small children appeared against her five brothers and sisters before Supreme Court Justice O'Gorman yesterday over the division of her father's estate. The Court urged the parties to adjust their differences out of court.

The plaintiff was Mrs. Mary Agan, whose father, James F. Connell, died three years ago, leaving an estate of \$10,000. Before he died each of his children signed a paper conveying his or her share of the estate to the mother. Later the plaintiff married and her mother disliked her new son-in-law. Mrs. Agan then became estranged from her family, and fearing that her mother would cut her off in her will she sued for her share of the estate.

When the case was all in Justice O'Gorman said:

"A mother with her five children arrayed against a daughter with five grandchildren is a distressing sight. Not many years will elapse before every one in this action will be under the sod, and when that time comes the family will be divided into two groups, the living and the dead. It is not for me to say that people hold to money when a little judgment and prudence would have scattered happiness all around them. A happy agreement in this case will not deprive the mother of happiness in her last few years of life. If she has reason to dislike her son-in-law there may be an agreement reached which will secure the help to her daughter and grandchildren. See if you can't all agree and not leave it to a cold decision of the law."

The Court then gave the lawyers ten days in which to report whether an agreement had been reached.

A CONFERENCE OVER LODGE.

Legislators Complain of Constituents Squeezing Him.

BOSTON, Jan. 13.—About fifty Republican members of the Legislature attended a conference on the Senatorial situation at the State House this afternoon. The meeting was called by Representative Wood of Cambridge, an anti-Lodge man, for a free discussion of the situation. Several of Senator Lodge's strongest supporters attended. Representative Greenwood of Everett attacked Senator Lodge, declaring that his district, usually strongly Republican, went Democratic last fall and he had not yet found a man who voted for Lodge instead of Draper who did not do so because of Lodge.

"Much has been done to force us to vote for Lodge," said Greenwood. "Pressure has been put on us. The Tories have been like those of the Czar of Russia. Men here at this gathering have told me that they know their constituents are against Lodge, but that the powers that be have made them pledge themselves to Lodge."

Lodge should send a telegram requesting members of the Legislature from all pledges and telling them to vote as their constituents want them to vote."

PERSIAN NEGATION DENIES.

Says That No Appeal as Against Russia Has Been Issued.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Mirza Ali Kuli Kahn, Persian Chargé d'Affaires at Washington, denied today reports that an appeal from the Persian Government to the American people had been received by H. H. Topikany, Persian Consul-General at New York. The appeal, so it was represented, accused Great Britain and Russia of bad faith and a plot to destroy Persian nationality.

"I have read the reports," said Mr. Kahn, "and I can state that my Government has no appeal to such appeal, and the general statements made in the articles as to conditions in Persia are totally inaccurate and grossly exaggerated. The fact is that a number of copies of a circular report of a mass meeting of citizens which was held in Tehran on November 15 last reached here a short while ago."

"One of these copies reached Mr. H. H. Topikany, who is the honorary Consul-General of Persia in New York," Mr. Kahn said. "He has not stated to me that he did nothing but gave to one of the New York papers a translation of the document which is entirely untrue. The report, being signed by the president of the council and to an American loan being sought here are absolutely untrue."

Mr. Topikany was called to Washington by the British Chargé d'Affaires. He declared that nothing more than the mass meeting was warranted. Statements attributed to Harry P. Dineen, secretary, he said, entirely upon Mr. Dineen's own responsibility.

SING TO GET HER CHILD.

One Time Chorus Girl Didn't Name Her Husband Correctly.

Helen Stephenson Doyle, a chorus girl, known on the stage as Helen Wall, appeared in the Supreme Court yesterday to try to get possession of her two-year-old daughter, Muriel, from her husband, who prefers to be known as Charles Stephenson. He is a stepson of Dr. F. F. Bodiers, and the chorus girl was married while Helen Wall was playing in "The Tourists."

Mrs. Doyle in a writ of habeas corpus she got from Justice Page said that she had been living apart from her husband since last April and had her little girl boarding with Mrs. Anna Gorsuch, who had told her not to give up the child. When the case was called yesterday the husband's attorney asked for an adjournment, but Mrs. Doyle-Stephenson objected and cried out:

"I want my baby!"

The Court granted an adjournment on the allegations of the husband's attorney that he is incorrectly named as Doyle in the writ. The lawyer said he has never known Helen Stephenson. Stephenson had his wife arrested in Philadelphia on October 23 in company with Kenneth E. Blair, a University of Pennsylvania student. A process server tried to seize her father, but he was arrested in an action brought by her husband, but she let them drop to the floor.

"ROMEO ET JULIETTE" SANG.

THE GOUNOD OPERA AT THE METROPOLITAN.

A performance marked by a large want of acquaintance with correct style was given last night at the Metropolitan Opera House last night for the first time since 1907, when Miss Farrar, Mr. Roussellière, Mr. Plancon and Mr. Journet were deeply concerned in the performance. It was thought at that time that the descent of Avernus, which Virgil declared to be so easy, had been completed. There were loud outcries against Mr. Roussellière, who soon returned to France and grew up to a tenor of no small importance in South America. It seems that in the inferno of operatic tortures there are various stages even as there were in that to which the great Tuscan poet introduced Dante.

What may be the ultimate stage it is not essential to guess. After last night's performance no one need wish to seek further. That ought to satisfy the most ambitious pilgrim by the banks of the Styx. It was not without its merits, for the scenery was very good, and the music was of the finest theatrical quality. Furthermore, the chorus sang pretty well and once or twice even more than that.

Again there were two members of the cast who had some sound training in the French school. These were Mr. Gilly as Mercutio, and Mr. Rother as Frère Laurent. There are no operas in which a thorough acquaintance with the school is of more importance than the French. This is because the French composers have a distinct national type, and their works do not lend themselves to performance by interpreters to whom this type is incongenial.

The French stage is reared upon an accumulated mass of tradition which is old at least as Molière, and these traditions govern the performance of operas as well as that of spoken plays. Action, diction, the general character of delivery, make up, costume, delineation, declamation, recitative—all are under the government of a set of rules which constitute the French artistic method. This cannot be set aside without depreciation of the character of the performance.

When the persons who carry the burden of the dramatic emotions, are out of the school entirely, a performance of "Romeo et Juliette" cannot be carried to success by two subsidiary personages. Neither Miss Farrar as Juliette nor Dimitri Smirnov as Romeo infused vitality into the operatic figures they presented. What Miss Farrar was trying to do with Juliette it would perhaps be idle to conjecture but at any rate it kept one wondering.

In the first scene she appeared in a costume which suggested to us to wish Juliette. It would have done for Romeo, but it did not suggest the innocent child of the Capulets nor the streets of Verona. If Juliette had vowed that she never saw the streets of Verona no one would have believed her. And she had been well fed. Indeed she was a substantial little girl and one speculated what she would become at 25 if she were already thus at sixteen.

No one wondered that she sang "Je me vire d'un très vif mouvement. One must not think that she was to wish to live at what Stevenson calls the rate of three to the minute. Yet there was no question that this girl was out in search of life. The eyes she cast at Romeo when she first saw him told strange tales. It was a very, very wise little Juliette indeed.

It would be a great joy to say that Miss Farrar's singing rose above the environment of her costume, her action and her language of love, but candor compels the confession that it did not. She sang with many strange and warring qualities of tone, and she wandered from the pitch with much frequency.

As for Mr. Smirnov it can be said of him that he was a tall and shapely Romeo and his clothes were made by one of the best tailors in Verona. But his French was not made in Tours, nor even in Paris. It was a wonderful dialect of his own. As for his singing it proceeded in a dead, pallid tone from the first unto the last. There was not one note of passion, not one phrase of lyric poetry in the whole impersonation.

In these circumstances it cannot be said that last night's performance of "Romeo et Juliette" effaced memories of any of its predecessors. Even Rita Formica's good singing of the *Page's* scene could not save it. And there was always Mr. Podestri waving the baton of the conductor. What he appeared not to know about the purposes of Gounod and the immediate intentions of the principals in last night's cast would take too long even to mention. But the scenery was really very pretty and the lights were well managed. We are rapidly approaching the high standard of the German opera houses in these matters, as well as in that of our casts.

STATE COMPTROLLER LOST.

In His Appeal on the Taxing of the Kissel Trust Fund.

Objections to the State Comptroller on the transfer tax assessed upon the estate of Caroline M. Kissel, who died in New Jersey on July 17, 1908, were overruled yesterday by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. Mrs. Kissel was a daughter of David P. Morgan of New York, who died in 1888 leaving a large trust fund for his daughter, over which she had the power of appointment.

The transfer tax appraiser decided that the trust fund is now worth \$115,307 and that it was all subject to tax in New York. The executors of Mrs. Kissel's will contended that she lived in New Jersey and that the only property in New York at the time of her death subject to tax was stock worth \$37,000. The Surrogate upheld this contention, but Judge Harrison, in the Appellate Division, said that the State could collect on all the property in New Jersey. The Appellate Division upheld the Surrogate.

Kindergarten Association to Meet on Tuesday.

The twentieth annual meeting of the New York Kindergarten Association will be held at the association building, 324 West Forty-second street, on Tuesday afternoon, at half past 3. This meeting will take the form of a reception to Mrs. Kate Douglas Wiggin Riggs. Mr. Mabie will preside.

Tendency to Be Gov. Wilson's Secretary.

Trenton, N. J., Jan. 13.—Governor-elect Wilson announced today the appointment of ex-Assemblyman Joseph private secretary. It is understood that Mr. Tumulty has consented to serve only during the present legislative session. His reports here are true he will be appointed to the former position. Mr. Garvan, as Prosecutor of Hudson county.

STEDMAN BOOK SALE.

Interesting Emerson Letters Bought by George D. Smith.

Yesterday's two sessions of the sale of the library of the late Edmund Clarence Stedman at the Anderson Auction Company, 12 East Forty-sixth street, netted \$1,000. This concludes the first part of the sale.

Among the things sold was a piece of the Confederate flag, 4 by 2 feet, which was displayed from the Marshall House, Alexandria, Va., and for tearing down which Col. Ellsworth was shot by the proprietor. This fragment, together with a portion of the rope, a piece of oilcloth stained with Ellsworth's blood and a splinter of the staircase brought \$51.

A copy of the first and only edition of George Eliot's "How Lisa Loved the King" (Boston, 1899), was bought by George D. Smith for \$25. Mr. Smith also bought for \$33 a seven-page letter from Ralph Waldo Emerson, dated Philadelphia, April, 1836, to Mrs. E. C. Kinney Emerson, expressing his opinion on poetry. "I am hard to please in poetry."

If I were a professor I should make any people with a poetic talent read Chaucer, Herrick and Shakespeare for their objectiveness. But you, on your way to Italy, will read Dante, at once the outward and inward of bards." Mr. Smith bought another letter of Emerson's thanking Mr. Stedman for a present of his volume of poems, in which Emerson says that Stedman's poem "John Brown" (favorites, though he had not known who the author was. This letter brought \$21.

A copy of the first edition of "More Songs from Vagabondia" (London, 1898), with the presentation autographs of Richard Hovey and Bliss Carman, the authors, and Tom H. Meteyard, the illustrator, was bought by George D. Smith for \$3. The volume has much in addition an impression in colors of a woodblock by Meteyard not occurring in any other volume, was bought by George D. Smith for \$9.

NEWS OF PLAYS AND PLAYERS.

Presentation Matinee for Miss Terry at the New Theatre.

The New Theatre announces that no tickets will be sold for the presentation matinee to be given at the New Theatre next Thursday when, following the performance of Maurice Maeterlinck's "Sister Beatrice," Miss Ellen Terry will be presented with a founders' gold medal in recognition of her distinguished services to dramatic art. Admission will be by invitation only. Among those who will be asked to attend are prominent players, members of all companies now appearing at local theatres, playwrights, authors and managers.

For the roles of *Nobody*, *Flattery*, *Love* and *Vanity* in Walter Browne's symbolic morality play "Everyman" Henry W. Savage has selected H. Cooper Cliffe, Orlando Daly, Edward Mackay and Vivian Blackburn respectively. The parts of *Bluff*, *Stuff* and *Proof* have been assigned to Walter Soderling, John L. Shine and Richard Lee.

William Gillette has changed his repertoire for his third and final week at the Criterion Theatre so as to allow for two performances of "Two Much Johnson." The bill for the Wednesday matinee of next week will be "Two Much Johnson" instead of "The Private Secretary." This makes the repertoire of plays for the last week read: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday nights, and Saturday matinee, "The Private Secretary"; Wednesday matinee and Thursday night, "Two Much Johnson"; Friday and Saturday nights, "Sherlock Holmes."

"Baby Mine" moves from Daly's Theatre where it has been ever since the opening of the season, to Nazimova's Theatre, where it will be presented on Monday evening and for the rest of the theatrical week. The management announced that the mothers and fathers of triplets may see the performance at Nazimova's Theatre on Monday night free of charge. If the triplets are over 15 years of age and all three come to the theatre with their parents they will also be provided with seats.

NEED CAVALRY IN MEXICO.

Infantry Unable to Check Raids From Mountains of Chihuahua.

EL PASO, Jan. 13.—The Mexican Government can do little toward pressing the campaign against the insurgents without more cavalry. The infantry now on duty in the mountainous country in Chihuahua is incapable of being mounted, and horsemen will have to be sent there before any progress can be made.

The insurgents are making forays into the territory from which the rebels have been driven, and are able to get back into their mountain retreats without molestation, except when the rurales pursue them.

There are a few cavalry regiments operating against the insurgents, but not enough.

Many small brushes are reported from the mountains, and to-day a rumor was circulated in Juarez, opposite El Paso, that the rebels had made an attack on Madara. From their last week, and had killed many Mexican soldiers, recaptured the town and destroyed much property with dynamite. Madara is the headquarters of the Pearson Lumber Company.

NEW COLLEGE PAPER.

The "Agora" at Dartmouth Will Print All Thoughtful Knocks.

HANOVER, N. H., Jan. 13.—Dartmouth contributes a novelty in the field of college journalism with the appearance to-day of the *Agora*, a paper published by board of undergraduates for the expression of student sentiment and for open discussion of all college questions by any one interested in the good of the college. The paper is devoted to any form of criticism, whether by undergraduates, alumni and members of the faculty. The leading article in to-day's issue criticizes the training system of last season's football team and recommends the reinstatement of Dr. E. C. Brown, the former trainer. The *Agora* will be published weekly.

The Seagulls.

Selling to-day by the White Star Line.

Megantic, for Queenstown and Liverpool. Gilbert Barnes, B. Frank Core, the Right Rev. F. J. Kinsman, Mrs. John Lee, Robert Houston and A. M. Randolph.

Passengers by the Hamburg-American liner *Prinz August Wilhelm*, for Kingston, Colon and Port Limon.

Gen. A. Caceres, ex-President of Peru; Capt. J. M. Olivera of the Peruvian navy, Mr. and Mrs. Adam H. H. Hartledge, and J. A. Knapp.

Fireman Hachbarth Dies.

Leo Hachbarth, the fireman of Truck 32 in Times Square, who fell four stories while leading a pack of tenants out of a smoke filled building at 327 Third street on Wednesday night, died in Fordham Hospital yesterday. Hachbarth was 28 years old and had been married only two months.

WARD PICTURES \$163,286.

THE TOP PRICE, \$11,600, PAID FOR A SCHREYER.

Van Marcke and Israel Second at \$10,000 Each. Wyant and J. Francis Murphy Lead Among the Americans—High Mark for the Corots, \$6,500.

A large audience faced Thomas E. Kirby in Mendelssohn Hall last evening when on behalf of the American Art Association he began the auction of the art collection of the late Dr. Leslie D. Ward of Newark, and the Prudential Insurance Company. This was the second important picture auction of the year. But the buyers among them only paid him \$153,285 for the seventy-two paintings and water colors of Dr. Ward's collection. No mean sum, but the generous bids at the Converse sale one week ago had led to higher expectations of this sale, wherein the average of the pictures offered was generally pronounced good for a miscellaneous collection of marketable canvases.

Whether a wet Friday the 13th of the month had to do with it or no one may know. Mr. Kirby once mentioned the conjunction with a deprecatory smile, but his auditors were noncommittal as to response.

The buyers with free purses wanted Schreyer, Van Marcke and Israel, Schreyer's "Arab Chief and Escort," one of three by this painter in the collection, fetched the highest figure of the evening, \$11,600. It was bought in the name of an agent. Of the Van Marckes, also three in number, the tallest price was brought by "Entrance to Pasture," the painting with the black cow, which fell at \$10,000. A like sum was paid for the larger of the two canvases by Israel, "Le Vieux Scribe." The next highest figure of the sale was paid for Dupré's "Cattle at the Pool," \$7,100, by dealers who sometimes buy for the brother of the President, Charles P. Taft.

Many of the women in the hall removed their hats, to the satisfaction of persons behind them both near and far. The first manifestation of those emotions which express themselves in applause at a picture sale came when A. H. Wyant's "A Gray Day" was knocked down at \$3,000, and the handclapping was renewed when J. Francis Murphy's "Sundown" was exposed. This canvas fell at \$2,900.

Corot's "La Chaumière aux Sureau" was bought by Senator A. Clark for \$2,000. Of this picture, which went at \$1,000, which had attracted some attention Alfred Stevens's "Marina" brought \$1,400, as did Frederic Remington's "Waiting for the Mail." The following are the pictures which brought \$500 or more:

- | No. | Title, Artist and Buyer. | Price. |
|-----|---|--------|
| 10 | "The Discoverer," J. G. Ward, J. G. Ward. | \$500 |
| 11 | "The Discoverer," J. G. Ward, J. G. Ward. | \$500 |
| 12 | "The Discoverer," J. G. Ward, J. G. Ward. | \$500 |
| 13 | "The Discoverer," J. G. Ward, J. G. Ward. | \$500 |
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| 56 | "The Discoverer," J. G. Ward, J. G. Ward. | \$500 |
| 57 | "The Discoverer," J. G. Ward, J. G. Ward. | \$500 |
| 58 | "The Discoverer," J. G. Ward, J. G. Ward. | \$500 |